Recorder's Office

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

VOL. IV. DUTCH FLAT, PLACER CO., CAL., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1863. NO. 5.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

Published every Thursday Morning

BY E. B. BOUST.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, ON SACRAMENTO STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

TERMS:

For one year, (IN ADVANCE)..... $5 00
" Six months..... 3 50
" Three months..... 2 50
Single copies..... 25

Unless express notice be given to the contrary, the paper will be continued after the time paid for has expired.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Business Letters or Communications should be addressed to THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square of ten lines, first insertion..... $3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

☞ A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year or quarter.

☞ All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money. ☜

No communication of a personal nature will be inserted unless paid for double the usual advertising rates.

☞ Advertisements should be marked the number of insertions desired, otherwise they will be published till ordered out, and payment enforced.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, inserted in the card column and containing six lines or less, will be charged as follows: Three months, $9 00; Six months, $16 00; Twelve months, $25 00.

Editorial Notices, calling attention to advertisements, or any enterprise to benefit individual interest will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents a line.

Special Notices will be charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞ Advertisements in order to appear the same week must be sent in by Tuesday afternoon.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted without charge.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B. F. Myres, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS.—E. H. Vanlocar, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the Second Monday in September.

PROBATE COURT.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1.....	Jas. R. Rogers,
" No. 2.....	D. W. Madden.
" No. 3.....	Michael Fannon.

POST OFFICES IN PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn.....	A. N. Gambell,	P. M
Coon Creek.....	D. B. Good,	"
Dutch Flat.....	C. B. Plummer	"
Damascus.....	T. Morefand,	"
Forest Hill.....	R. Parkhurst,	"
Grizzly Bear House.....	E. D. C. Foskett,	"
Iowa Hill.....	S. N. Calvin,	"
Illinoistown.....	B. Brickell,	"
Lincoln.....	John Barnes,	"
Lisbon.....	G. W. Applegate	"
Mountain Springs.....	O. W. Hollenbeck	"
Michigan Bluff.....	J. Washeim,	"
Neillsburg.....	A. C. Neal,	"
Ophirville.....	D. Choate,	"
Rattlesnake.....	D. S. Beach,	"
Secret Ravine.....	J. Hart,	"
Todd's Valley.....	J. M. Miner,	"
Virginia.....	G. D. Aldrich	"
Yankee Jim's.....	Wm. Duck	"

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. B. BOUST, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes or accounts placed in his hands will receive prompt attention.—Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. may21

W. C. JONES, Practicing Physician. Will practice Medicine in Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862-tf.

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Express Office, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, Cal. 32-tf

JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Auburn, Cal. ma21

C. A. TWEED. E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14 tf

W. & P. NICHOLLS,

BANKERS,

Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.

Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust.

They also draw on

SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE,

—AND ON—

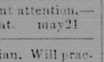
NEW YORK AND LONDON.

ADVANCES made on gold dust for coinage. m21.

J. M. CHILDS

DENTIST.

IS PREPARED TO PERFORM ALL operations pertaining to Dentistry in a first class manner.



Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20-tf.

H. HUBBARD..... E. M. HALL..... B. C. ALLEN.

HALL & ALLEN,

BANKERS,

AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND

DUTCH FLAT,

Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact General Banking Business. 1-tf

JEWELS.

Flowers of the inner Earth, that never fade,
But bloomed unchanged for centuries unseen,
In radiance born of darkness, and yet made
To double daylight's sheen;

Mysterious children of Earth's hidden deeps,
Strangers to sun, and stars, and crystal sphere—
Some wondrous secret life within you sleeps,
That hath no symbol here.

I see a quiv'ring strife within you waged,
A heart of light convulsed in chained control,
As though within the adamant were caged
A struggling new-born soul.

The Diamond, in its restless rainbow blaze,
With essence of th' unquict Aurora filled;
The Ruby, in whose core of focused rays
The sunset is distilled;

The steadfast Emerald, with her planet-light,
Like Earth in summer sunshine all attired;
The Sapphire, shrine of truth, keen, pure, and bright,
With Heaven's own light inspired;

The Carbuncle, in whose volcano heart
Has Mother Earth instilled the fearful blood
That cries to Heaven for vengeance till it start
To judgment in a flood;

Pearls, sad as frozen tears upon a shroud,
And pallid as the spectre moon by day;
The Opal, fraught, like tender morning-cloud,
With shifting tint and ray;

The golden gleaming Topaz, that hath caught
A struggling sunbeam in its heart of rock;
The Gem, whose tint from glacier-depths seems brought,
The living spring to mock—

Has each a life peculiar and apart,
Long sealed in darkness in the rock, and first
Waked when the chisel on its blinded heart
Let Heaven's full radiance burst.

MR. AMBROSE'S LETTERS.

LETTER V.

REVOLUTION.

Notwithstanding the pretence set up by the movers of this great disorder in the country, their scheme is nothing more nor less than an attempt to subvert the Government by a revolution. It suited their purpose to claim it as the exercise of a peaceful right of secession.

We perceive many obvious motives of policy to suggest to them this expedient. If they could persuade the country that the States were merely asserting a right which belonged to them as members of the Union, they would, to the extent of that persuasion, be able to confront the Government with the charge of denying to them their admitted privileges under the Constitution. Whether wise or not in seceding from the Union, would be a question upon which people might differ; but the right would not be controverted. If they could impress the world with this opinion, then it would follow that to resist them would be adjudged by the world to be a simple and inexcusable act of aggression. The Government would be regarded as the assailant, and they would be the injured party.—They might, with this advantage, appeal to the sympathies of mankind as a people oppressed by unlawful force, and assume the part of patriots contending for their dearest rights. They would present themselves to the tribunal of public judgment as legitimate, independent States, having a claim, by, by the law of nations, to immediate recognition by all other Powers; not States struggling in the throes of revolution to make themselves free, but States free in their antecedent life, and now, by virtue of the common fundamental law, free from all alliance with their late associates, self-controlling and in full organization as nations from the moment they severed their connection with the Union. In such an aspect of their case, the law which controls the policy of nations, on the question of recognizing a people who revolt against their rulers, would have no application. The question would not arise, "are these people able to detach themselves from the Government that ruled them, and to maintain their attempted nationality by their own strength?" but it would be, with all the outside world, "What right have we to refuse the existence of a body politic which, by the organic law of the Confederacy to which it was once attached, has become an independent nation, through the appointed form of a declaration of its own will to be so?" The admission of this principle annuls the whole law of treason in respect to the retiring State. It is no longer under the jurisdiction of the common Government. Its people owe no allegiance to that Government; they have, in a moment, become aliens. If war be made upon them, it is a war of established belligerents; they are alien enemies to each other; and the party that begins the war must find its justification in the ordinary code of nations applicable to the disputes between foreign Powers. The mere act of separation, being in pursuance of an actual right, is no just cause for war. The retiring party has committed no offence. All he asks is "let us alone." This was the convenient theory upon which the tormentors of this commotion ostensibly commenced their operations. According to this theory there could be no rebellion, and, of course, no revolution. The Government of the United States and the Union were only developing their future in the due process of the normal law of their construction; falling to pieces, it is true, but falling to pieces in pursuance of the design and in the manner prescribed by the authors of the Constitution.

This is the rationale of their action, as explained in the official expositions of the Government set up in the revolting States, and which is urged, with eager reiteration, upon the Cabinets of Europe. As yet they have met no acknowledgement of their claim. The Cabinets persist in regarding the war as rebellion and its aim revolution. Foreign Powers, therefore, we may infer, do not accept the doctrine of secession. It is true, some foreign statesmen, who are well-wishers to the downfall of the great American Republic, and who delight to encourage any plot which may compass so happy an end, give, now and then, a stimulating hint of their favorable conviction on this point; but no nation has yet been so hardy as to make it a ground for interference in our quarrel. They one and all, subject the question of intervention to the test afforded by national law and usage as applied to the case of revolting fractions of a State.

There being no right of secession, as I have demonstrated in my two last letters, the whole movement to sever the Union is simply an enterprise of revolution. No proclamation of a more lawful foundation for it, no pretension of a different purpose contemplated by its leaders, no protestation of innocence of treasonable design, by the thousands who have taken up arms, or of the multitudes of men and women who afford material aid and comfort to the movement, or encourage it by their sympathy, can alter its nature. The object aimed at is revolution, and the means are rebellion. The champions of the cause are rebels. If the rebellion be without such justification as the moral law sanctions, then it is one of the blackest of crimes; the rebels are traitors, and they justly incur the penalty of treason. If, on the other hand, there be such justification for an effort to subvert the Government as is recognized in the moral code of the most enlightened nations, the rebellion is without guilt, and the rebel, notwithstanding the offence which the law may impute to him, is untainted by the crime of a traitor. It is the Government, in that case, that betrays, and the citizen lawfully resists.

This is a brief summary or outline of the ethics of rebellion, as expounded by the most liberal jurists of this age, and as universally accepted in our country. There is no right we are less disposed to deny than that of revolution. It is an instinct of American society to sympathize with the revolt of a people against their rulers. We are perhaps too apt to do so from an *a priori* presumption that every Government oppresses somebody, and that people never revolt without good cause. There is a popular attraction in the idea of fighting for "our rights"—a phrase often more alluring to a love of adventure than susceptible of definition. I have no doubt that the Southern armies are filled by the influence of this sentiment.—Rash and thoughtless young men, who have never paused a moment to inquire into the merits of the cause, have rushed into rebellion simply because it was rebellion. Men of riper years have thrown themselves into it, with that traditionary icea that revolution itself is a glorious incident, and that it is heroic to sustain it. I think this trait of our national character will disclose the secret of much of that enthusiasm which has spread over the South and brought the rebellion into favor with many worthy men who, to this day, are unable to give an intelligible account of the motives which seduced them into the conflict. I think it will explain the phenomena of epauletted bishops and priests in jackboots, deserting their vineyards to swagger in the camp. I think it will satisfactorily solve the riddle of the remarkable virulence with which the women on that side scream out their joy at every wound that is inflicted upon their country. Rebellion has become the fashion in that general world, and, like another fashion there, is utterly heedless of the uncleanness into which it dips its skirts.

Passing by these illusions or mere stimulants of temper which have driven so many to, the compromise of their loyalty, I propose to explore the real motives, as far as they are attainable, that have led men of influence and capacity to attempt so bold and desperate an enterprise as the overthrow of the Government.

In looking for the motives, we should expect to find either, on the one side, some impressive feature in our Constitution or some inveterate and incurable evil in its administration; or, on the other, some mistaken conception of injury resulting from government, some intolerable anomaly of social life only imagined curable by separation; or, in the absence of inducements as honest as these, some depravity of personal ambition daring enough to meditate the destruction of the State in order to compass its ends. I remark, in clearing the way for this inquiry, that the first man is yet to be found, North or South, who, in the way of excuse for rebellion, has alleged that he has suffered wrong from a solitary act of this Government. No man has been so bold as to affirm that there is a single statute in the national code, a single decree of the Executive; that there is any treaty, or any judicial decision of the national judicature, which has ever given offence to a Southern citizen or afforded any fair ground of complaint to a Southern State, at the date at which this rebellion was inaugurated. It does not abate the truth of this assertion to say that there has been, in the seventy years' experience of the Union, various questions of policy broached and determined, upon which political parties have differed; that laws have been passed, treaties made, and Executive proceedings adopted, which roused the opposition of parties, both in the North and the South. These are but the regular and anticipated incidents of a popular government, and, indeed, manifest the healthful freedom of opinion by which alone all good Governments are preserved. These divisions of opinion were general, pervading the whole country and distinctive of no section. What I mean to affirm is, that no legislation ever transcended the natural and proper limits prescribed to the legitimate action of the Government in determining and shaping the public policy; that nothing has been done but in accordance with the power given by the Constitution, and what the Constitution contemplated as the appropriate office of legislation. There were tariffs enacted; there were laws prohibiting and laws allowing slavery in the Territories; internal improvement and national bank laws, upon all of which there were various dissenting opinions and frequent political conflict; but all this legislation was founded upon precedent established in the earliest age of the Government and continued to the latest; and, what is some significance in this view, these laws were passed during the long period in which the Government was mainly directed under the control of Southern votes. No sensible statesman could find in such legislation an honest ground for rebellion. There were acts of administration, changeable at the will of the people. It would be as absurd as wicked to make them the pretext for overthrowing the Government.

Indeed we have the testimony of the rebels themselves that the structure of the Government afforded them no cause of complaint; for they immediately adopted the same Constitution, with some few modifications, as the framework of their own Confederacy. Amongst these modifications they did not even incorporate that which might be regarded as descriptive of the peculiar demand of the revolution—an express affirmation of the right of secession. If we may infer any thing from their reticence on this point it is that they were not willing to expose their own Confederacy to the blows of the same weapon which they found had such facile power to destroy that they were casting off. They, at least, were willing to leave an expressed right of secession open to future advisement, and allow the question in the mean time, to float upon the varying tide of construction. I venture to prophecy that as their experience grows older and their sovereign *harmonies* are more and more tested they will be less and less inclined to honor the doctrine with a clause in their Constitution. Certainly we may infer from the omission that the failure of *our* Constitution to recognise this right does not present the gravamen for which they have plunged the country into rebellion. I would not charge that numerous body of gentlemen, whom I have referred to in a former letter as the long and persistent denouncers of secession as treason, with a vagary so extravagent as that. As the matter stands now it is evident that the rebel Convention at Montgomery were not fully prepared to vindicate their zeal in their professed faith by testifying to it in their works when the opportunity for the first time was presented to them.

Notwithstanding these few alterations the Government rejected and the Government adopted are so entirely the same in all their leading features and minor details, and especially so identical in their capacities for good or evil administration, that it is very clear this revolution was not inaugurated to get rid of any existing grievance or tyrannical authority resulting from the Constitution of the United States.

We are left, then, to seek in the administration of the Government the source of the differences which, it is supposed, could only be satisfactorily adjusted by a dissolution of the Union.

Upon this point I might remark, in passing, that it would take a very strong case of wrongs inflicted by the administration of a Government whose administration is changeable at brief periods by the act of the people themselves, and always under the control of popular representation in which the whole nation has a voice, it would be necessary to make a very case of continued and preserving oppression, through such an administration, to justify a resort to the terrible process of relief found in civil war.

When we ask the question, "Has the South been impelled to adopt this extreme remedy of revolution by the galling tyranny practised upon it through years of unmitigated suffering by the oppressive temper of the majority exhibited in a constant course of hostile administration?" we have an answer to this inquiry in the fact that from the 4th of March, 1789, until the 4th of March, 1861, the administration of public affairs has been almost wholly in Southern hands. We have had during that period fifteen Presidents, of which nine were native Southern men, three natives of New England, two of New York, and one of Pennsylvania; of those which were not natives of the Slave States three were Democrats, of whom the South was wont to boast as "Northern men with Southern principles," and were distinctly chosen and elected by Southern influence; of the remaining three two were Whigs, distinguished for their equitable administration and irreproachable performance of their duty, in which they received the efficient support of the whole Whig party of the South. The only President, in all that space of seventy-two years, who might be plausibly charged with a Northern bias for his administration was the elder Adams, the companion of Washington, and the incumbent of the Presidential office for but one term at the close of the last century. It may be also remarked that from the 4th of March, 1801, when it may be said that parties distinctively organized, down to the 4th of March, 1861, a period of sixty years, the Government was administered by Southern Presidents for forty-one years and by Presidents born in the Free States nineteen years. During the whole of this latter period of sixty years the representation in both Houses of Congress is to be noted for a preponderance of Southern influence in the control of the policy of Government, maintained, in part, through the numerical strength of the Southern vote, and, still more decisively, by the party predilections of the Democratic members.

It is vain, therefore, in the view of these facts to suppose that this rebellion can pretend to any justifiable cause arising out of the ordinary, legitimate, and habitual administration of the Government.

Where, then, shall we seek for that bead-roll of wrongs, which the enlightened justice of mankind in this age demands from every people who meditate a recourse to arms against established authority? What is the provocation which may be rightfully pleaded in the great forum of national judgment; still more, before the awful tribunal of Heaven, for this dreadful assault upon the social order, yea, upon the very existence of the grandest and most prosperous of Commonwealths?

Even to this day, we have seen no clear and intelligible proclamation of the real motives which impelled this outbreak. Speculation, both here and in Europe, gropes blindly through a maze of conjectures to make a plausible theory for this extraordinary phenomenon. Prizes are offered for essays to explain it. The gravest and the lightest reasons are assigned to it. It is the terrible plague spot of slavery; it is the trivial discomfort of incompatibe temper; it is commercial tariffs; navigation laws; unequal distribution of patronage; disappointed ambition; provincial antipathies; *quod homines tot sententiæ*." Why is there not solemn and earnest State paper put forth, in "decent respect for the opinions of mankind," which shall solve these doubts? We have had more than one ostentatious attempt of this kind, but they all fail to rise to the dignity of an excuse. They do not agree with each other. They present no consistent specific statement of injuries inflicted upon the South by the Government, to which the whole people in revolt can refer as their defence for taking up arms, or which sensible men might not be ashamed to avow as a justifiable motive for revolution.

We find it hard to reconcile the inauguration of a rebellion of such magnitude as this, with our own estimate of the insufficiency of the excuse for it, and our previous knowledge of the respectability, both in character and intelligence, of many of the individuals concerned in getting it up. We make every allowance for pride and prejudice, for ambition, for excitability of temper, for extravagance of political theory, and all the other influences which may disturb an honest judgment, but there still remains the problem—why did men of ordinary ability and forethought, to say nothing of men of larger scope, enter upon an adventure of such fearful import as this? The question has often been asked, have they presented any grievance which a dissolution of the Union would remove; in fact, not make worse? The inadequacy of the reasons given for the instalment of this momentous struggle would compel us to believe, if we did not, from our own observation of events, know it before, that the ostensible causes are not the real ones, and that we must seek elsewhere for the true exposition of the movement.

We feel no surprise at the rapid spread of the rebellion through the South, after it was once set on foot. However much we may lament the width and tenacity of its grasp and the fatal aberration into which it has drawn many estimable persons, amongst whom we recognize friends we shall ever think of with regret, we cannot but regard their defection as the natural sequence of the great primal wrong which brought them into such a temptation, and we shall never abandon the hope that the same facility of yielding which carried them astray will be equally apt, when the occasion may serve, to bring them back. I have hinted, in a former letter, at the category in which they are placed. I know that it is the nature of all rebellion to be constantly making a new case for its own reinforcement; and it scarcely fails to happen that the multitudes who are swept into its train are unable to resist the motives they find for complicity presented to them in the disorders which the violence of war, the emergencies of State, and the inevitable invasions of personal comfort and private right bring upon themselves or the communities in which they live. As passion rises reason subsides, and the minds of excitable men become all aglow with the indignation of present griefs. It is enough for them that injuries, which a calm reflection would show them to be the necessary and natural concomitants of evil commotion, and for which, therefore, the authors of the commotion themselves are responsible, are perpetrated within their view; it is enough for them that the Government, whilst reeling under the blows of the rebellion, resorts to the highest prerogative of defence and wields an unaccustomed power against the treason that strikes at its life; and at the use of force to conquer revolt, and do not pause to consider the awful crime which hurls these disasters upon society, nor the sacred duty which rebellion casts upon the Government to preserve itself from destruction. Man grows selfish when terrors surround him, and the first instinct, even of the brave, is to fly to the protection of their friends before they will lift an arm for their country. This is natural to the common herd of mankind. It is only from the truly heroic, from those who possess that rare wisdom which discerns the path of duty with vision undisturbed by passion or affection, and who have the courage to follow it, we may expect an example of that noblest patriotism, which accounts our country dearer than all other human blessings, and its service only subordinate to that we owe our Creator. We are not surprised, therefore, that the thoughtless, the ignorant, or the impulsive members of an excited community lose sight of the grandeur of a national cause and become the comrades and champions of the meaner but more intelligible quarrel of the neighborhood, the district, or the section.—Unhappily it is so ordained that the fate of empire does not rest in the hands of the wise, the good, and the valiant, without a counterpoise, more or less hurtful, from the foolish, the vicious, and the weak.

It is not from this crowd of followers in the track of revolution that we may hope to procure an intelligible exposition of its origin or its aims. They can only give us their own personal aggravations, or at best the delusions which have kindled their enthusiasm and bewildered their reason. But from those who first conceived the design and gave it headway, and who still assume to shape and direct its progress, we have to exact a more rigorous responsibility and hold them accountable to public judgment, if they can offer no adequate and upright justification for the desolation they have cast into the bosom of the country, and for the terrible issues of the conflict. They have not yet done so. PAUL AMBROSE.

February, 1863.

A MAN DYING AS OFTEN AS HE PLEASED.—Br. Cheyne narrates the case of a man who could die, to all appearance, at any time he choose, and after lain a considerable period exactly as corpse, was able, as it would seem, by a voluntary struggle, to restore to himself the appearance and all the various functions of animation and intellect. It is to be inferred from the latter part of the story, that the unnatural and painful exertions by which the person assumed the semblance of decease, produced at length a really fatal result. Death would no longer be knocked with impunity. The counterfeit corpse, a few hours after its last revival, relapsed into a state which was capable of no subsequent resuscitation. But the case is so interesting and remarkable as to deserve our giving it in all the detail with which Dr. Cheyne presents it:

"The man," says the doctor, "could die or expire when he pleased, ann yet, by an effort, or by some unknown power, he could come to life again. He insisted so much upon myself and my friends seeing the trial made, that we consented at length to comply. We felt his pulse first; it was distinct, though small and thready, and his heart had his its usual beating. He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture for some time; while I his right hand, Dr. B——, one of my friends present, laid his hand on his heart, Mr. S——, another friend, held a clear looking-glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could feel any the most exact and nice touch. Dr. B——, could not feel the least motion in his heart, nor Mr. S—— perceive the slightest sign of breath on the bright mirror held to his mouth. Then each of us, by turns, examined his arm, heart and breath, but could not by the nicest scrutiny, discover the least symptom of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance, as well as we could, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far, and at last we were satisfied that he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour. By nine o'clock in the morning, as we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and, upon examination, found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently and softly. We were all astonished to to the last degree at this unexpected change, and after some conversation with him and with ourselves we left, fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but not able to form any rational scheme how to account for this extraordinary act. The man afterwards called for his attorney, added a codicil to his will, and then calmly and composedly died about five or six o'clock that evening."

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

We publish below a letter from Governor Seymour, addressed to a meeting of the people of Albany, called to consider the question involved in the recent arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. The name of Seymour will long be remembered by the supporters of Constitutional freedom for the services rendered the cause by the one of Connecticut and other of New York. The Maryville *Express* of a recent date introducing this letter to its readers, says: "We believe the wrath of the enemy has been especially directed at the Seymour of Connecticut, but, we think that our gratitude is owing equally to the Governor of New York. It is not alone the people of New York that have cause to praise Governor Seymour. His wisdom and integrity and courage has done much to protect the people of other States; and many are now enjoying the blessings of liberty, who, but for that noble man, would be pining in pestilent dungeons. In the dark days that are before us, we will look to Seymour as one of the few who can guide us through the storm." The following is the le tter which drew forth the above encomium:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16th.

I cannot attend the meeting at the capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen, and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals.—The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged.—The perpetrators who seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of civil liberty. If this proceedidg is approved by the government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is a revolution; it will only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this respect it must be accepted or in this aspect it must be rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decision of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of Government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the Administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or put down institutions at the North.—We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE MODERN MISANTHROPE.—The misanthrope of Shakspeare and Moliere is a passionate savage; the misanthrope who has kissed his hand to you is a polished gentleman. No disgust of humanity will ever make him fly the world. From his club-room window his smile falls on passers-by with equal sauvity and equal scorn. It may be said by verbal critics that I employ the world misanthrope incorrectly—that according to strict interpretation, a misanthrope means not a despiser but a hater of men, and that this elegant gentleman is not, by not, by my own showing, warm-blooded enough to hate. True; but contempt so serene and immovable is the philosophy of hate—the intellectual consummation of misanthropy. My hero would have listened with approving nod to all that Timon of Alceste could have thundered forth in detestation of this kind, and blandly rejoined—"Your truisms, *mon cher*, are as evident as that two and two make four. But you can calculate on the principle that two and two make four without shouting forth, as if you proclaimed a notable discovery, what every one you meet knows as well as yourself. Men are scoundrels—two and two make four—reckon accordingly, and don't lose your temper in keeping your accounts." My misanthrope *a la mode* never rails at vice; he takes it for granted as the elementary principle in the commerce of life. As for virtue, he regards it as a professor of science regards witchcraft. No doubt there are many plausible stories, very creditably attested, that vouch for its existence, but the thing is not in nature. Easier to believe in a cunning imposture than an impossible fact. It is the depth and completeness of his contempt for the world that makes him take the world so pleasantly. He is deemed the man of the world *par excellence*, and the world caresses and admires its man.

OUT OF HIS ELEMENT.—There is a truth very much to be remembered, that the fact of a man's doing something conspicuously and extremely ill, is no proof whatsoever that he is a stupid man. To many people it appears as if it were such a proof, simply because their ideas are so ill-defined. If a clergyman ride on horseback very badly, he had much better not do so in the presence of his humbler parishioners. The esteem in which they hold his sermons will be sensibly diminished, by the recollection of having seen him roll ignominiously out of the saddle, and into the ditch. Still in severe logic, it must be apparent that if the sermons be good in themselves, the bad horsemanship touches them not at all. It comes merely to this, that if you take a man off his proper ground, he may make a very poor appearance, while on his proper ground, he would make a very good one.—A swan is extremely graceful in the water, the same animal is extremely awkward on land. I have thought of a swan, clumsily waddling along on legs that cannot support its weight, when I have witnessed a great scholar trying to make a speech on a platform, and speaking miserably ill, the great scholar had left his own element, where he was graceful and at ease; he had come to another, which did not by any means suit him. And while he floundered and stammered through his wretched little speech, I have beheld fluent empty pates grinning with joy at the badness of his appearance. They had got the great scholar to race with them; they in their out element, and he out of his.—They had got him into a duel, giving them the choice of weapons, and having beat him (as logicious say) *secundum quid*, they plainly thought they had beat him *simpliciter*. You may have been amused at the artifices by which men, not good at anything but very fluent speaking, try to induce people infinitely superior to them in every respect save that one, to make fools of themselves by miserable attempts at that one thing they could not do. The fluent speakers thought, in fact, to tempt the swan out of the water. The swan, if wise, will decline to come out of the water. I have beheld a famous anatomist carving a goose. He did it very ill.—And the faith of the assembled company in his knowledge of anatomy was manifestly shaken. You may have seen a great and solemn philosopher, seeking to making himself agreeable to a knot of pretty young girls in a drawing room. The great philosopher failed in his anxious endeavors, while a brainless cornet succeeded to perfection. Yet though the cornet eclipsed the philosopher in this one respect, it would be unjust to say that, on the whole, the cornet was the philosopher's superior. I have beheld a pious and amiable man playing at croquet. He played frightfully ill. He made himself an object of universal derision; and he brought all his qualities into grave suspicion in the estimation of the gay young people with whom he played. Yes, let me recur to my great principle; no clergyman should ever hazard his general usefulness by doing anything whatsoever signally ill in the presence of his parishioners. If he have not a good horse, and do not ride well, let him not ride at all.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE : : 25, 1863.

County Democratic Ticket.

For Senators.
HON. CHARLES C. DUDLEY,
Of Iowa Hill.
ELISHA L. BRADLEY,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Assemblymen.
STEPHEN A. BOUTWELL,
Of the Plains.
DANA PERKINS,
Of Auburn Station.
JAMES C. BALL,
Of the Plains.

For Sheriff.
HENRY GOODING,
Of Auburn.

For Clerk.
A. HUNTLEY,
Of Forest Hill.

For Treasurer.
E. M. BANVARD,
Of Auburn.

For Recorder.
WILLIAM H. PATTON,
Of Iowa Hill.

For District Attorney.
JO. HAMILTON,
Of Auburn.

For Superintendent of Common Schools,
D. W. HAMMOND,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Public Administrator.
CHARLES T. PALMER,
Of Auburn.

For Coroner.
THOMAS SHANLEY,
Of Rock Creek.

For County Surveyor.
E. CLEMENT ULEN,
Of Dutch Flat.

For County Judge.
H. FITZSIMMONS,
Of Forest Hill.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—The nominees for office on the Democratic ticket are unexceptionable, taken as a body, and such as every citizen, having an earnest desire for the welfare of the county, and a proper administration of affairs, will do well to support in preference to all others. Without detracting anything from the nominees of our Republican friends, we must say that since our residence in the county we have never known a ticket presented by any political party that recommended itself more favorably to the suffrages of an entire people than the one nominated by the Democratic party on Monday last. We give below what we *know* of the men recommended for the endorsement of the people of Placer county at the coming September election:

Charles C. Dudley—One of the nominees for Senator, has twice represented the people of this county, and presents a most favorable record in all his public acts. The second time Mr. D. ran for the Assembly, he was triumphantly endorsed by the people. He has shown by his course that he considered himself the agent of the *entire* citizens of our county, whose interests he was never weary in guarding. Notwithstanding the opposite party has attempted to cry him down on every occasion, he has risen above their malicious shafts with greater popularity than on each succeeding occasion. He has been a consistent Democrat for years, never faltering in taking his position on the great issues of the day. By his conduct as a representative he won involuntary respect from all who had the magnanimity to accord justice to an open and honorable opponent. We predict for Mr. Dudley, thought yet a young man, a brilliant as well as useful career. He is liberal, and magnanimous too. Two or three years ago, P. H. Sibley, gave him the use of his (Sibley's) library, and after Dudley had read all the books in the bar, it is said that he actually told Sibley what was in them for their use. Immediately after which Sibley was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

E. L. Bradley—Is not a politician. He has been a resident of our county for the last eleven years, and during this entire time has been a Democrat. When the present difficulties broke out which at present divide the people of our county, Mr. Bradley was one of the first to take his stand on the side of the Union, and has ever since exerted his influence and contributed largely from his private means to aid in sustaining the government and ministering to the relief of the sick and wounded who have been battling for the Constitution. He attends strictly to his business, is entirely honest, and possesses character for decision and foresight seldom met with in persons in the private walks of life. The people will only have to know him to give him their cheerful support. If elected, he will do more for the interests of his constituents than any man that has preceded him; for, by his straight-forward and manly course he will command the respect which the vacilating ever seek, but never obtain. He is largly interested in our county and will devote himself to the welfare of every section.

S. A. Boutwell, we are not acquainted with, but from the great number of disinterested friends possessed by him, it is fair to suppose wields a large influence with his neighbors, and is entirely worthy the enviable position in which he is placed by the unanimous voice of the Convention.

Dana Perkins.—Everybody in this County knows Dana Perkins, or ought to know him. He is one of the most sociable, whole-souled, companionable men we have amongst us. He is an unflinching Democrat, sound to the core on the Union, and will make himself heard in effect. He is worthy the nomination of a great party, and the suffrages of a free and enlightened people. Has been a resident of the county for the last ten or twelve years, understands the wants of the people, and is trying to supply, to the extent of his ability, the wants of the government; is a married man, and can and does keep a tavern at Auburn Station.

John C. Ball—Is, by profession, an attorney; was one of the first to advocate and support the doctrines and measures of the immortal Douglass, in this county. Has been considerably engaged in mining, and is at present engaged in the cultivation of the soil on the Plains. Is a gentleman of fair talent, good address, and one not swerved from the line of conduct marked out for him. Will make a good Assemblyman, and the people, we think, will never have cause to complain of him, if elected.

Owing to our want of space in this issue, we defer giving a further review of the nominees this week, but shall finish what we have to say in the succeeding number.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

AUBURN, June 22, 1863.

The Democratic Convention this day convened and was called to order by L. L. Bullock, Chairman of the County Central Committee, whereupon, on motion, J. C. Ball was elected temporary Chairman, and R. O. Cravens and J. R. Crandall were chosen Secretaries.

On motion a Committee of ten, consisting of one from each Township, was appointed on Credentials and Order of Business, as follows: Township No. 1, A. Spooner; No. 2, M. G. French; No. 3, L. L. Bullock; No. 4, D. W. Madden; No. 5, Thomas Dods; No. 6, M. McBride; No. 7, J. H. Neff; No. 8, John Cornett; No. 9, Geo. Johnston; No. 10, M. Cassady.

On motion a Committee of five were appointed on Permanent Organization, as follows: O. Gurity, J. R. Brown, John Keizer, F. W. Hanan and George Lamond.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock. Convention called to order at the appointed time. Report of Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization presented and read to the Convention.

Convention met at 4 o'clock P. M., and called to order by the Chairman, when the committee on Credentials made the following report, which was adopted, and the delegates took their seats.

TOWNSHIP No. 1.

Beals' Bar—Chas. Cheeny, W. W. Sheldon; John Leach proxy.
Wildwood—C. R. Miller, Owen McGuire.
Dotem's Bar—Michael Mansfield; Jo Hamilton, proxy.
Galt House—Peter Snyder, Wm. P. Vanmater; P. Snyder proxy.
Dry Creek—J. C. Ball, Alfred Spooner.

TOWNSHIP No. 2.

Virginia—W. McGwin, Theodore Phillips, D. K. Bickford, M. G. French; M. G. French proxy.
Gold Hill—Chas. Halen, N. Lohse, Dan Mahoney, H. Boller.
Ophir—John Leahy, Jas. H. King, Nehemiah Choate; N. Choate proxy.

TOWNSHIP No. 3.

Auburn—Jo. Hamilton, Jas. Mahan, George Keuler, L. L. Bullock; Wm. Smith proxy for Kehnar.
Buckeye Bar—Jas. McGinley, Day Coulter; John Connor proxy.
Rattlesnake—John Lears, Samuel I. Morris; John Lears proxy.
Orr's Ranch—F. A. Redwine, Wm. H. Orr; James P. Pull proxy.
Newtonburg—T. Asbery, A. C. Neil; James P. Pull proxy.
Rock Creek—Thomas Shanley, Thomas McGuyre.

TOWNSHIP No. 4.

Illinoistown—J. Brickell, Chas. Combs, W. A. Himes; W. A. Himes proxy for Combs.
Lisbon—A. V. Quin, J. A. Simpson; Quin proxy.
Manhattan Bar—John Shinn, A. B. McGregor; Wm. M. Crutcher proxy.
Gold Run—Thos. Buckner, D. W. Madden.
Dutch Flat—E. B. Boust, B. H. Bartlett, S. A. Miller, Jo. Bake, J. A. Shoemaker.
Lake Valley—L. Coover, W. M. Adler; Bartlett proxy.
Texas Diggings—J. F. Coffin, Jas. Paul; C. C. Dudley and J. H. Neff proxies.

TOWNSHIP No. 5.

Forest Hill—M. Padan, A. Huntly, Wm. Northwood, J. Steeson, M. Cantwell; M. Fannon proxy for Huntley.
Smith's Ranch—Jas. Lanon, Chris. O'Conner; O'Conner proxy.
Todd's Valley—J. M. Miner, S. Johnson, Thos. Dodds.
Yankee Jim's—Wm. L. Coffin, Jno. Kaiser, Jonathan Mersey.
Yorkville—M. Phelan.
Poverty Bar—Wm. Albright.

TOWNSHIP No. 6.

Michigan Bluff—N. Hafter, M. McBride, J. Blackburn, Wm. H. Bullock.
Stony Bar—M. W. Hassett, L. B. Buzzard; S. T. Leet and J. R. Crandall proxies.

TOWNSHIP No. 7.

Iowa Hill—J. H. Neff, Owen Gurity, V. F. Field, L. Solomon, Fred. Dependmer.
Monona Flat—B. McGonigle, Geo. Mills, W. Torin.
Wisconsin Hill—J. R. Brown, M. S. Wolcot.
Grizzly Flat—Geo. Lerman, Philip W. Brown.
Green Valley—H. L. Kinsey, F. W. Kruss; O. County proxy.
Hunting Canon—L. Chrissman, G. W. Snyder.

TOWNSHIP No. 8.

Tracy's Store—J. M. Bardwell, P. S. Tracy; Jno. Cornett proxy.
Deadwood—P. Simmons, Jno. Cornett.
Last Chance—Geo. Conder, A. O. Mallenburg.

TOWNSHIP No. 9.

Smithville—J. B. White, B. H. Price, W. A. Brown.
Lower Horseshoe Bar—Samuel Stancliffe, Samuel Beamis.
Auburn Station—H. Manser, Chas. Humfrey, Geo. Johnston.
Stewart's Flat—Thos. L. Duncan, T. C. Newman.
New Castle—F. W. Henn, D. W. Slevin; T. Hickey proxy.

TOWNSHIP No. 10.

Lincoln—F. W. Garehan, J. T. Hamilton, W. F. Franklin, J. A. Myers.
Dunn's Saco—S. Boutwell, W. Dunlop.
Union Shed—A. Roscoe, M. Cassiday.
Fuller's Ranch—R. F. Warrick, Jas. Hoy.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The Nomination of two Senators.
2. " " three Assemblymen.
3. " " Sheriff.
4. " " Clerk.
5. " " Treasurer.
6. " " Recorder.
7. " " District Attorney.
8. " " Sup. Public Instruction
9. " " Public Administrator.
10. " " Coroner.
11. " " Surveyor.
12. Action of the Convention on the nomination of County Judge.
13. Committee on Resolutions to consist of one from each Township.
14. Delegates to the State Convention.
15. County Central Committee.
16. Such other business as may come before the Convention.

On motion the Report was adopted and Committee discharged.

Committee on Resolutions and Platform, as follows: A. Spooner, M. G. French, Jo. Hamilton, E. F. Boust, John Miner, S. T. Leet, J. H. Neff, Jno. Cornett, Horace Manser, S. A. Boutwell. The Committee reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, All just powers of government are derived from the people; that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions and by the Democratic party, therefore

Resolved, That as Democrats we desire above all things else a restoration of the Union of these States under the Constitution of our Fathers; that we know of no such right as the right of secession; that Democracy recognizes no such dogma in her political creed, and has no sympathy or feeling in common with it.

Resolved, That as Democrats we at all times feel bound by our Democracy to give, and we will give, a free and unhesitating support to our Federal Government in whatever hands the reins of that Government may be, to assist its every constitutional effort to suppress rebellion and sustain itself from the assaults of its enemies, let them come from whatever quarter they may; and while we do so, we believe it is our right and our duty to watch with jealous care the rights of ourselves and of the people, and we reserve the right to condemn, and we will condemn that which our consciences as free men cannot approve. And if any party in power denies to us this right of conscience, we believe that party dangerous to the liberty of the people and shall never have our support.

Resolved, That the arming up arms against the government of the United States, as was done in the existing rebellion in the slave holding States is a parricide not wrong beyond all justification, and for which no reasonable pretext can ever be pointed out. And while we cannot endorse the policy of the Administration we conceive no right of rebels anywhere to complain thereof, until they have ceased to rebel—peace is restored; and having obtained pardon for treason, they come to claim their rights as law abiding citizens under the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That the Constitution with its guarantees, is the only safeguard to the rights of the people; that we prefer to trust it as the production of the matured wisdom and patriotism of its framers rather than the hasty and excited impulses of party rulers; that any departure from it, by the excuse what it may, will meet our constant opposition at the ballot-box. That the plea of expediency is no just excuse for open violation of this Constitution, and in our opinion, is not only wrong but tends to weaken and destroy the union of these States and render the hope of its reconstruction impossible.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of Southern Secession and Northern Abolitionism as twin heresies, producing only hatred, strife and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of Democratic Government and responsible for all the miseries of our distressed country.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn, and repudiate the policy recommended by the President of taxing the white men of the free States, in addition to the enormous burdens imposed by the war, hundreds of millions of dollars to purchase and set free the negroes of the South, as wholly without warrant in the Constitution, unjust and visionary.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the late Proclamation of the President relative to emancipation, as unwarranted by the Constitution, in violation of the solemnly plighted faith of the Administration at the commencement of the war, and if persisted in, fatal to all hopes of a restored Union.

Resolved, That while remembering with pride the courage and gallantry of our soldiers now in the field, we tender our sympathy to the friends of those who have fallen in the defence of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favorites partisans.

Resolved, That by the corruptions developed in the late Legislature of this State, by reckless expenditures and appropriations, by proscriptive and partizan legislation and by an evident intention to elevate the negro to citizenship, the party in power in California have shown itself unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That relying implicitly upon the soundness and integrity of the principles above set forth, and upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, we present this platform to the people of Placer county, and earnestly invoke the active support of all in its vindication and success, cordially inviting to a full and equal communion all those of whatever creed who recognize the justice of our cause in the doctrines we profess, and who desire to participate in their triumph.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. NEFF, Chairman.

E. P. BOUST, Secretary.

On motion of Owen Garity the Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Hon. C. C. Dudley the Convention proceeded to the nomination of two State Senators, whereupon, on motion of J. H. Neff Hon. C. C. Dudley was the candidate.

On motion of E. B. Boust E. L. Bradley was placed in nomination, when on motion both nominations were confirmed by acclamation.

Nominations for Assemblymen being next in order, on motion of George Johnson Steven A. Boutwell was nominated by acclamation.

On motion, J. C. Ball, Dana Perkins and George Keuler (Perkins and J. C. Ball were the candidates for nomination) which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Perkins. The name of George Keuler was withdrawn, and J. C. Pall was duly elected by acclamation.

Mr. George Johnston offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A corrupt and partizan Legislature have curtailed the term of office of the present incumbents, thereby defeating the wishes of the people of Placer County, as expressed at the ballot-box Tuesday, the 21 day of September, 1862, therefore

Resolved, That the Order of Business be suspended and the present incumbents; Henry Gooding, Sheriff; E. M. Banvard, Treasurer; W. H. Patton, Recorder; Jo. Hamilton, District Attorney; Charles T. Palmer, Public Administrator, be re-nominated for their respective offices by acclamation.

Nominations for County Clerk being next in order, the names of Wm. Smith and A. Huntley were placed before the Convention which resulted in the nomination of A. Huntley.

D. W. Hammond and E. J. Shellhouse were placed nomination for Superintendent of Common Schools, which resulted in the election of D. W. Hammond.

Thomas Shanley was nominated for Coroner.

E. C. Uren was nominated by acclamation County Surveyor.

W. H. Bullock and Hugh Fitzsimmons were placed in nomination for the office of County Judge, whereupon Fitzsimmons was duly nominated.

On motion the following were elected Delegates to the State Convention: Township No. 1, C. R. Miller; 2, M. Lohse; 3, L. L. Bullock; 4, D. W. Madden; 5, John M. Miner; 6, R. Kennedy; 7, John R. Brown; 8, John Cornett; 9, George Johnston; 10, S. A. Boutwell. County Central Committee:—J. C. Ball, M. Lohse, Thomas Hunley, A. Kipp, Thos. Dods, M. McBride, J. H. Neff, George Keuler, T. C. Newman, E. Garrahan, M. Fanning and L. L. Bullock.

On motion the thanks of this Convention were tendered to its officers for the courteous and efficient manner manifested in conducting the business of this body.

There being no further business before the Convention, on motion it adjourned *sine die*.

J. C. BALL, President.

J. R. CRANDALL, Sec'y.
E. B. BOUST, Assistant Sec'y.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

WE, THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATED by an act entitled "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of the county of Placer" approved April 6th A. D. 1863, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M. Banvard the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the 23d day of June A. D. 1863, on the close of the official business of said day, the amounts to the several county funds as specified below: Namely,

County Fund	$26,180 48
Redemption do	387 48
Hospital do	2,776 16
School do	868 30
do Districts	4,027 89
Road do	1,488 03
County Judge's Fund	123 43
County Clerk's do	191 10
Indian do	37 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total	$36,614 66

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of thirty-six thousand, six hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty six cents.

JO. HAMILTON, Dist. Att'y.
H. FELLOWS, County Judge.
M. FANNON, }
JAS. R. ROGERS, } Supervisors.
D. W. MADDEN. }

{ I. R. S. } { 10 cts. }

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for Placer county this twenty-third day of June A. D. 1863.

R. R. PATTON, Notary Public.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

This body met, in pursuance of a call from the Central Committee, at Auburn on Monday last, at 12 o'clock, M. The attendance was good, nearly every precinct in the county being represented. The Convention was temporarily organized by electing J. C. Ball, President, and Dr. J. R. Crandall, Secretary, when the Convention adjourned in order to give the Committees on Credentials, Order of Business and Permanent Officers time to consult and report. On reassembling the several reports were received and committees discharged. The business of the Convention was transacted with great unanimity. This, doubtless, astonished many who visited as lookers-on for the purpose of detecting some ill-feeling that might be manifested amongst the members. And we must here say that there was in lustry displayed by the outsiders for the purpose of throwing firebrands in the Convention, but by the steady and determined manner in which all such endeavors were met, and the unflinching patriotism evinced by the members to stand by the Union and the Constitution, to give a wide berth to the sophistry and detestible heresies of those working for sympathy with the rebels, soon convinced the evil workers that the Convention was determined to have no part or lot with them. The resolutions adopted as a platform of the principles in which we give the fundamental basis of the faith we profess cannot but meet the approval of every true and good citizen, independent of the party which has claimed and received his co-operation heretofore. The party has now clearly and *unmistakably* announced its position; if, indeed, there could have been any doubt previously—it has, in this county, solemnly asserted its antagonism to all who are opposed, from what cause soever, the union of the *whole* States; it has given an unqualified endorsement to all measures legally taken to suppress the present rebellion, and has denied, in toto, the acknowledgement of any right on the part of those, whether in the seceded States or out of them, to complain of those engaged in their noble and laudable endeavors to reunite the States. The party appeals in eloquent and patriotic language to all true lovers of our country and supporters of civil and religious liberty to aid it in the propogation of principles which alone can establish peace and firmly reinstate that good and brotherly feeling so essential to a people born with the birthright of free principles and equal rights.

THE LADIES' FAIR.—The fair, of which we made mention a week or two ago, we learn is being rapidly prepared for by those who have the matter in hand. It is the intention to open the fair at the theatre on Friday before the fourth. The admission will be free to all desirous of attending and such an array of fancy articles offered the acceptance of purchasers as will ensure, doubtless; the rapid sale of the articles, the making of which, our *fair* ones have devoted unusual care and attention. Considering that the proceeds of this enterprise are to be devoted to charitable objects, it is to be hoped that the ladies will experience no difficulty in disposing of the articles offered. We are in for that lottery, prize or no prize.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place on Saturday and Sunday next, the 27th and 28th. Rev. D. Deal, presiding elder, will preach on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning and evening, at the regular hours.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of the order of the Probate Court of the county of Placer in the State of California, made on the 27th day of April A. D. 1863, in the matter of the estate of Robert M. Trim deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in parcels, and subject to confirmation by said court, on Saturday the 27th day of June A. D. 1863, at eleven o'clock of said day, in front of the office of Hall & Allen, in the town of Dutch Flat, in the said county of Placer, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest the said estate has by operation of law, or otherwise acquired in and to the following described parcels of land and property, situated, lying and being in the said town of Dutch Flat and county of Placer, to-wit: One ranch known as Trim's garden, situated on the south side of the Dutch Flat ravine and bounded on the north east by a lot formerly owned by Thomas Bowen, now by John Foster, on the south-west by a lot owned by Wm. Rogers, on the north by and fronting on the said ravine about four hundred and eighty feet, and extending back southerly, the same width between the lots of Foster and Rogers five hundred feet. Also, the undivided one-fourth part of a certain stable and lot, known as the Empire Livery Stable, in the said town of Dutch Flat, situate on the south side of Main street, and fronting thirty feet there on and extending back the same width one hundred feet more or less to the Dutch Flat ravine, bounded on the east by a lot owned by Mrs John Uren and on the west by lot owned by Wm Uren, and now occupied by T. J. Sloan as a livery stable. Also, a certain mining claim situated on Gray's Hill in the Dutch Flat mining district in said county, and known as the Late and Early mining ground, bounded by Cole & Co's mining ground on the east, and extending westerly and fronting on the Dutch Flat ravine two hundred feet from the west corner of Cole & Co's mining ground, the north-west corner of Cole & Co's ground being the east corner of the said late and Early mining claim, and extending west from said corner two hundred feet.

The terms of sale, cash: twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the administrator on the day of sale, the balance on confirmation of sale by said probate court; deed at expense of purchaser.

ALLEN TOWLE,
Administrator of R. M. Trim deceased.

Dutch Flat, May 27th, 1863.—1m

PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP LINE!

CONNECTING

California and New York,
Via Nicaragua.

750 Miles Shorter than Any other Route.

The fast and favorite double engine steamship.

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BLETHEN.....Commander

Will be dispatched for

SAN JUAN DEL SUR

From Mission street wharf,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., Punctually,

On Thursday, July 2d, 1863.

Connecting at Greytown with the swift steamship

AMERICA,

2,500 TONS.

Reduced Rates of passage and Quick Trips are secured by the re-opening of the Nicaragua Route.

These steamers are unsurpassed for speed, cleanliness and safety, and every effort will be made to insure the comfort of Passengers.

A man of experience sent on each steamer to take charge of baggage and of ladies who may be traveling alone.

For further information or Passage, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 407 Washington street,
Opposite the Postoffice.

Jan. 29-tf

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT.

[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

jan 20 tf

NATIONAL HOTEL.

(One door above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office)

MAIN STREET.

J. A. Shoemaker.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD RESPECTFULly call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his hotel which has recently been renovated, refitted and refurnished, at considerable expense, and is now, in point of accommodations, second to none in the mountains. The rooms are pleasantly and comfortably arranged and well ventilated.

Board, per Week.....$6 00

The table will be supplied with the best the market affords of every variety in their season.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Patrons to this house may rest assured that no conveniences common in any hotel in this city will be denied guests. April 9-tf

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his hereto fore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious house in the mountains. He is now, formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEFFENS.

may 11-tf

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

NOTICE.

H. C. HARVEY & CO., HAVING DISPOSED of their entire stock to Mr. A. H. Davis, would notify all persons having claims against the old firm to present them immediately, and those indebted to them by note, account or otherwise will please call and settle their indebtedness with Wm Hooper who is alone authorized to settle the business of H. C. Harvey & Co.

May 19, 1863.-4t H. C HARVEY,
WM. HOOPER.

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating clerk tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

March 20, 1862—tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,

—AND—

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS.....Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accommodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.

April 17 tf.

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,

(Opposite L. Armstein's,)

Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.

T. J. SLOAN.....Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best

SADDLE HORSES!

To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.

BUGGIES and CARRIAGES!

Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers.—This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.

☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. nov13-tf.

THEODORE SCHUBERT,

MANUFACTURER

Of Boots and Shoes,

(*Opposite the Brewery.*)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to order boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862—3m

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Wholesale Drug Importing House

R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists' Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Pewter Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oil's,
Fancy Goods,	and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

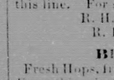
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern,"	
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;	
1500 lbs Citric Acid;	
200 lbs Muriatic Acid;	
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;	
50 casks super Carb Soda;	
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,	700 doz Wright's Pills
100 ozs Strychnine pure	50 gross Brandreth's Pills
75 Sulph Morphine,	600 gross Moffat's, Ayer's Jaynes', Lee's and McLane's Pills
100 lbs Iodide Potassa	
125 lbs Chloroform	
100 lbs Calomel	100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
1000 lbs Cpts Nit and Ac Ammonia	100 doz Lyon's Katharion
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba	500 Jules Banles & Co's Extracts, Oils, Cologne, &c.
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white	
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur	
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot	70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
3200 gallons Kerosine Oil	90 Cases best Olive Oil
1100 galls pure Lard Oil in tins	3000 lbs Sal Soda
800 galls Camphene	60 lbs Resin
1600 galls Alcohol, 95 per cent, in tins	100 bbls Plaster Paris
1100 galls Linseed Oil	10 lbs Marble Dust
1000 galls Neatsfoot Polar and China Nut Oil	20 lbs Whiting
800 galls Castor Oil	3000 lbs 'Shakers' Herbs, fresh
Origanum, Peppermint	100 lbs pure Ground Sage fresh
Spruce and Almonds	1000 lbs pressed Hops in ¼ ½ and 1lb papers
Paint Brushes	2500 lbs Borax
White wash Brushes	3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
Hair Brushes,	One ton of Putty in bladders and cans
Tooth Brushes	20 bbls Dye woods
Feather Dusters	Varnishes of all kinds
10 bbls refined Lamplard	
20 bbls Irish Moss	
10 cases Isinglass;	
25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds.	

In quantities to suit, all at the Lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists,
Sacramento,
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.



DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't	Steel and Wire Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work,	Excavators, burrs & drills
Jones & White's gold foil,	screws, Punches, Hooks,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Brushes and Carundum
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Wheels,
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Pivot Stones and Polish
Gold Plate and Solder,	Powders,
Dental chairs & head rest	Lathes,
Forceps, a large variety,	Mouth Mirrors, different
Files of all kinds,	patterns.

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other, head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento C't,
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Purgunny Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, out up in bottles.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & Co,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders left with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

O. W. HOLLENBECK, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. MALLENBERG is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.

The following account and proceedings of the the trial of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham we copy from the *National Intelligencer*, and from the reliability of everything published in that paper, we believe true. The entire proceedings in the case are too lengthy for our space, we therefore give such as appear most important. It seems that two officers were sent to Mount Vernon—the place at which the speaking occurred—to report anything that might be construed into a sentence antagonistic to the "powers that be," thus establishing a system of *espionage* heretofore unknown to a free people.

The following are the specifications as read:

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the first day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect as follows: Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that if the Administration had so wished the war could have been honorably terminated months ago; that "peace might have been honorably obtained by the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution had been rejected the day before the late battle at Fredericksburg by Lincoln and his ministers," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the Government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority;" inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better"—Declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempt now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more infamous and more oppressive than ever existed before."—All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

J. M. CUTTS, Captain 11th Infantry,
Judge Advocate Department of the Ohio.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. HILL, O. V.

Not having heard the testimony of Capt. Hill on the first day, we can only present the concluding portion as given on the second day.—The substance of what he detailed the first day, however, is contained in the "specifications" above. As we said yesterday, Mr. Vallandigham conducted the case on his side, for himself, and asked the questions in the cross-examination of Capt. Hill.

Question by Mr. Vallandigham. In speaking of the character of the war, did I not expressly say, "As Mr. Lincoln, in his proclamation of July 1, 1862, said, 'this unnecessary and injurious war?'"

Answer. I don't recollect that he did. The language made use of I understood to be his own.

Q. Again, in speaking of the character of the war, did I't expressly give as proof to the President's proclamations of September 22, 1862, and January 1, 1863, as declaring the emancipation of the slaves in the Seceded States, and as proof that the war was now being waged for that purpose.

The Judge Advocate objected to the question on the ground that its object was to divert the issue between the accused and the court from the accused to another party, while the true issue was not what were the words uttered, but the propriety of their utterance. The court sustained the objection.

Q. Did you continue in the same place during the delivery of the speech.

A. I did.

Q. Were your notes taken at the time, or reduced to writing after the speech was delivered?

A. They were taken at the time, just as they fell from the speaker's lips.

Q. Were you not in citizen's clothes; and how came you to be at Mount Vernon that day?

The Judge Advocate objected to the question on the ground of its immateriality; but as Mr. Vallandigham insisted on it, the objection was withdrawn.

A. I was in citizen's clothes, and went for the purpose of listening to any speeches that might be made that day. I had no orders to take notes.

Q. Did you take notes of any other speech?

A. I commenced taking notes of Mr. Cox's speech, but considered it harmless, and after a short time stopped.

Q. Were you not expressly sent for the purpose of listening to my speech on that occasion?

A. I was not, any more than to the others.

Q. By whom were you sent?

A. By Captain Andrew C. Kemper, Assistant Adjutant General of the military command of this duty.

Q. Did you make a report to him upon your return?

A. I did not report to Capt. Kemper, but to Col. Eastman, and was from there sent to the headquarters of the department of the Ohio.

The next witness examined on the part of the prosecution was Capt. John Means who substantially corroborated the testimony of Captain Hill, when the prosecution rested, and the defense introduced the

TESTIMONY OF HON. S. S. COX.

Q. By Mr. Vallandigham. Were you present at the public meeting in Mount Vernon on Friday, May 1, 1863?

A. I was present as one of the speakers; I heard the whole of the speech; I stood on the platform near him, so that I could not fail to hear all that he said. I have not heard him speak since the adjournment of Congress, and, as I came in from the West, I did not know that he was there; I took especial interest in listening to his speech throughout, and, having to follow him, I naturally noticed the topics which he discussed.

Q. Did you hear his allusions to Gen. Burnside, and if so, what were they?

A. The only allusion he made to the General was, I think, in the beginning of his speech, in which he said that he was not there by the favor of Abraham Lincoln, David Tod, or Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

Q. Was any epithet applied to him during the speech?

A. No, sir. If there had been I should have noticed it, because Gen. Burnside was an old personal friend of mine. I should have remembered any odious epithet applied to him.

Q. Did you hear the reference to General Order No. 38, and if so, what were the words?

A. The only reference that was made to that order was something to this effect: That he didn't recognise (I don't know that I can quote the language) Order No. 38 as superior to Order No. 1, the Constitution, from George Washington, commanding. I don't know that this is the language. I thought it a very handsome point at the time.

Q. Were any violent epithets—such as "spit upon," "trample under foot," and the like—used at any time in the speech in reference to that Order No. 38?

A. I can't recollect any denunciatory epithets applied to that order. If there was any criticism made upon it, it was mentioned above, in the remark about the Constitution. Mr. Vallandigham discussed these matters very briefly. He took up most of his time on another point, in connection with the question of closing the war. He charged that the men in authority had it in their power, if they were willing, to make a peace. He exhausted some time in reading from Montgomery Blair and from Forney; and also stated that there were private proofs yet to be developed, and which time would disclose, proving his statement. He bitterly denounced any attempt to make peace by a separation of the States.

Q. Do you remember to what, if at all, connection with the future inspiration of power he applied his strongest language?

A. I can't say as to the strongest language, for he always speaks pretty strongly. He denounced any usurpation of power to stop public discussion and the suffrage. He appealed to the people to protect their rights as the remedy for their grievances. He warned against violence and volution. By the powerful means of the ballot-box all might be remedied that was wrong of a preliminature, and the courts would remedy all grievances of a private person's nature.

Q. Was anything said by him at all looking to forcible resistance of either law or military orders?

A. Not as I understood it.

Q. Was any thing said by him in denunciation of the conscription law?

A. My best recollection is that he didn't say a word about it.

Q. Did he refer to the French conscription bill?

A. He did not. I spoke of it myself.

Q. Do you remember his comments on the change in the policy of the war?

A. He did refer to the change in the policy of the war, and devoted some time to showing that it was now carried on for the abolition of slavery; that it had been perverted from a war for the preservation of the Union to one for the abolition of slavery. He referred to the Crittenden resolution to show that the war was originally for the restoration of the Union.

C. Was any denunciation of officers in the army indulged in by him, or any offensive epithets applied to them?

A. When, occasionally, he used the words "the President and his ministers," I didn't understand him to use them as applicable to the army. I think it was in connection with arbitrary arrests when he used those words.

Q. Do you remember what was said in reference to the possibility or a dissolution of the Union, and of his determination in regard to such a contingency?

A. I remember the metaphor that he could never be a priest to minister at the altar of dissolution.

Q. What counsel did he give the people at the end of his speech?

A. He invoked them under no circumstances to surrender the Union.

The Judge Advocate had no question to ask the witness.

Mr. Vallandigham said he had other witnesses he expected by the four o'clock train, and a recess was taken until five o'clock, at which time, the witnesses not arriving, the evidence was closed, and Mr. Vallandigham simply submitted the following:

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

Arrested without due process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a court martial or military commission. I am not either in the land nor the naval service of the United States, and, therefore, am not triable for any cause by any such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on a presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses, and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand as my right as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offence itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in a open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled under the Constitution, and upon full notice. It is the words of a citizen of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the peaceful means of the ballot-box. It is not pretended that I counselled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law and lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit.

May 7, 1863. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT it is my intention to apply to the Board of Supervisors of Placer county, at their next regular session, for the renewal of a license to keep a toll bridge at Forest Bar, on the North Fork of the American river, for footmen and horses. J. E. WARNER.

June 2, 1863 4t.

PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 1863.-tf.

THOMAS BOYCE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat,
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independant,
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

L. G. BLAIS, N. G.

F. PERCHALTER, Rec. Sec. jy1 6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

A SURE THING.—Dr. J. C. Young, upon the receipt of one dollar, will send to any part of California, Nevada Territory, Oregon, or Washington Territory, a prescription, with full and complete directions, that will secure the possessor against the possibility of any Private Complaints. Very simple, very safe, and very sure. It cannot fail in its action.

Having been very successful in his profession, and accumulated a fortune in this State, the Doctor wishes to devote his time to the interests of mankind generally, and to the rising generation in particular, that they may come into the world at least, blessed with pure and uncontaminated blood, a good constitution, a fortune in itself, and perfectly free from that Scourge of the Age, Hereditary Venereal. He is thus induced to offer his valuable prescriptions for an amount simply sufficient to cover absolute expenses.

Dr. J. C. Young has practised in this city for upwards of thirteen years, and his constant success has qualified him to prescribe remedies that are positive in curing and preventing any form of the venereal. He offers his success as a guarantee, and pledges his professional reputation upon the efficacy of the articles administered.

Address, (inclosing one dollar, with stamp to pay return postage,) Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

N. B.—Those already afflicted are referred to the Doctor's advertisement in another column, in which he pledges himself, by his motto, *no cure, no pay*, to fulfill his obligations. Read and consider.

NEW CASH STORE,

Main Street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. ☜

May 21-tf

A. HOWARD. CHARLEY THOMAS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

EUROPEAN STYLE.

(FORMERLY THE ANTELOPE.)

MAIN, ABOVE STOCKTON STREET.

THE PROPRIETORS, OLD RESIDENTS OF of Dutch Flat, and experienced in the Hotel and Restaurant business, take pleasure in announcing to the public generally, that they have opened the above place and intend keeping it in pure city style, and trust their efforts will meet with public favor. This house will be kept open day and night.

Meals served at all hours.

Boarders taken by the Week, Day or Single Meal.

N. B. The patrons of our house can rest assured that no trouble or expense will be spared in furnishing all the delicacies in their season, viz:

Fresh Vegetables, Daily.
Fresh and prepared Fruits,
Fresh Oysters and Clams,

from the shell or cooked in any style desired.

Green Turtle, Turkey, Pigeon, Chicken, Quail, Partridge, Hare, Squirrel, etc.,

all of which will be furnished in as good style as can be found in the State.

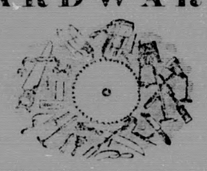
Don't forget the place, opposite Harvey & Hooper's old stand, Main street. You will always be sure to get your money's worth. HOWARD & THOMAS.

April 2-3m

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES,  STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "**Honest Miners**," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10 tf

LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE.

Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

19-1

MOUNTAINEER STAGE LINE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "Mountaineer Line" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. WM. HAMILTON,

Oct. 2, 1862.—tf. Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS GROSS.....C. B. PLUMMER.....J. H. BOKE

GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE

DEALERS IN

Stationery, Blank, School, and Miscellaneous Books,

Choice Brands of Tobacco and Cigars, Genuine and Imitation Meerschaum Pipes,
CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CAMPHENE,
COAL OIL,
LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, &c.

Subscriptions or advertisements received for any of the Sacramento or San Francisco papers.

Post Office, Main Street,

Store formerly occupied by L. Gross.

DUTCH FLAT, May 10, 1862.—tf.

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.

March 13th, 1862 —tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

GEO. L. SLOCUM.....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Waters purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4, 1862.-tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets, Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO IN- form the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

EMPIRE BILLIARD SALOON,

Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this favorite and well known Liquor and Billiard Saloon, which he has thoroughly refitted and renovated, making it one of the most desirable retreats in town, invites the patronage of the citizens. The Bar will be furnished with

Good Wines and Liquors,

And a competent and accommodating bar-keeper constantly in attendance to supply the wants of the customers. DAVID MAYER,

Jan. 29.-tf Proprietor.

FRESH LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Loaf,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate application to

Jan. 1.-tf F. GROHS, Placer Market.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, sing

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

GEO. RANDOLPH. HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S

FASHIONABLE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND

Barber Shop.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY AN- nounce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.-tf

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILLMAN,

No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

6m F. TILLMAN, 90 Battery st.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

AN EXCELLENT assortment of Legal Blanks just printed at the ENQUIRER office, such as

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SUMMONS,
EXECUTIONS, ATTACHMENTS,
WARRANTS AND SUBPŒNAS.

All the blanks printed at this office have been revised by one of the most eminent lawyers in the State.

GEO. JOHNSTON. HARDY & GARRISON

JOHNSTON & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

California Produce

Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar26.-3m

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, 517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets, Between Montgomery and Sansome

San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Rule and Bound to any desired Pattern Aug. 21, 1862-1y.

IN TIME OF HEALTH

PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—

It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec1-6m

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE

LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. dec1 6m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!

Brown's Bronchial Troches

are Cough Candy, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,
dec1-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee,	Nachitoches,
American Gentleman,	Copenhagan.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch	Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast,	Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot.	

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE RED CUT ON PKTS OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster.
1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish,
Granulated.		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.-1y

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater,

San Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR,.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

my25-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

RHEUMATISM

Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.

FEMALES

in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCUIAL DISEASES

and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottle of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Imitations.

Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for $1, and by the proprietors.

R. HALL & CO.,

se110-6m 581 and 588 Clay str., San Francisco.

HOLIDAY CIRCULAR.

A. ROMAN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

Importers and Publishers.

Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

(Between Clay and Commercial,)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Public to the MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

Holiday Goods,

We are now opening, comprising the latest and most elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Gift Books and Annuals

For the coming year, together with an extensive and elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Photograph Albums,

FOR THE CENTER TABLE,

In new and improved styles and sizes—plain, rich and fancy—many in exquisite taste, bound in the finest Turkey Morocco or Velvet, with Gold plated Ornaments and Clasps, and suitable for Holiday, Marriage or Birthday Gifts.

Auto-Photograph Albums,

Photo-Albums of Pictures and Poetry,

Photo-Bibles and Prayer-Books

Our stock of these novel and unique articles, together with the life-like CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS for the same, is much the largest on this Coast, and for variety and general excellence is second to none in the United States.

Superb Family Bibles,

ELEGANTLY ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED—printed with new and beautiful type, on the finest paper—and bound in the most substantial manner with massive Clasps and Ornaments.

PRAYER BOOKS,

In every variety of size and style of binding, plain or fancy panelled Morocco, with or without Clasps, or the Pew, Reticule or Pocket.

Elegant and Accurate Editions of the Poets,

In Morocco Antique, from Homer to the more modern Longfellow, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Miss Proctor, etc., etc.

STANDARD AUTHORS,

Fine Library Sets of the works of Dickens, Cooper, Irving, D'Israeli, Prescott, Gibbon, Hume, Hood, etc., as well as the Classics, Addison, Swift, etc.—Also full sets of Bohn's valuable Standard, Illustrated, Scientific, Classical, Historical and Antiquarian Libraries.

WAVERLY NOVELS,

Twenty different editions—from five to fifty volumes—handsomely bound.

AMBROTYPE COPIES

—OF—

Fine Pictures and Statuary,

Plain and elegantly framed, including in part, Raphael's Madonnas, and Gems from Murillo, Correggio, De La Roche, Landseer, Herring, Sant, etc., more beautiful than engravings, and much cheaper.

Juvenile Books,

Including Linen Primers, Moveable Toy Books and choice single volumes and sets of Books for the Young; an assortment unsurpassed in quantity, quality and excellence, and to which we respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Teachers, and those having the care of Children and Youth.

To those wishing to purchase Gifts for the coming Holidays, (and nothing is more beautiful or more cherished than an elegant Book), we offer by far the largest stock of fresh and desirable goods in our line, from an

Al line Edition of the Poets, in 125 vols., 16 mo half calf, extra gilt;

Encyclopedia Brittanica, 8th edition, 22 vols., royal quarto;

Audubon and Bachman's Birds and Animals of America, in 10 vols., royal octavo, Morocco Antique and elegantly colored plates;

Down to the Box of Blocks or Toy Primer. Feeling satisfied from the care used in purchasing and selecting, and from patronage already received, that no one need leave our Establishment without being satisfied in taste and price.

Orders from the Trade and from Parties throughout the Country are respectfully solicited, and we pledge ourselves to fill the same with the utmost care and attention. Any desirable work, published within the last forty years, may be found upon our shelves, and at the very lowest rates.

A. ROMAN & CO.,

Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery street.

dec4-2m SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE, NO. 1.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE AMOUNT OF BONDS AND DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That the officers of the town of Dutch Flat shall each give a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board of Trustees, for the faithful performance of their duties, in the following sums, viz:

The Clerk in the sum of five hundred dollars;
" Assessor " five hundred "
" Marshal " one thousand "
" Collector " fifteen hundred "
" Treasurer " two thousand "

and they shall each qualify as provided for in section 5th of the Act of incorporation of the town of Dutch Flat.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to attend all meetings of the Board of Trustees, to keep a correct record of their proceedings and to perform all duties required of him by the Board of Trustees, properly belonging to the office of Clerk.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Clerk, as ex-officio Assessor to correctly assess all persons residing in, and all property situated within the corporation limits, in such manner as shall hereinafter be provided for by ordinance.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to promptly enforce such ordinances as may hereafter be passed by the Board of Trustees, for the peace, quiet, cleanliness or safety of the town. To arrest and bring to justice all persons violating such ordinances and perform all duties properly belonging to the office of Marshal. And he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees of all matters appertaining to his office once every three months.

SEC. 5. The Marshal as ex-officio Collector shall promptly collect all monies as hereinafter provided by ordinance, and shall pay all monies so collected to the Treasurer once every two weeks, taking his receipt therefor, which receipt he shall file with the town Clerk. And he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees once every three months of all matters appertaining to his office.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the town, and shall pay out the same only on an order signed by the President of the Board of Trustees and the town Clerk. And he shall keep a book in which he shall make entries from time to time of all monies received by him for the town, and of all orders paid by him, drawn and signed as aforesaid. And said book shall show at all times the amount of money (if any) in the hands of the Treasurer, belonging to the town, and he shall make a report to the Board of Trustees once every three months, of all matters appertaining to his office.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the watchman to be on the street, within the corporation limits of the town, between the hours of nine o'clock P. M., and five o'clock A. M., and he is hereby made a conservator of the Peace during his hours of duty, and shall have and is hereby granted the power of arresting and bringing to justice all riotous and disorderly persons, and all persons whom he may find violating the laws of the State or any of the town ordinances, during the hours when he is on duty.

SEC. 8. The watchman shall receive a salary of seventy-five dollars per month for his services, which shall be paid out of the town treasury, and he shall receive in addition one-half of the fees for making arrests of persons, as provided for in section 7 of this ordinance; the other half of said fees going to the town treasury. And the fees for making arrests shall be the same as the fees of the Marshal in like cases.

Provided, that unless the parties arrested by the watchman, as provided in section 7 of this ordinance, shall be convicted before the Recorder or Justice of the Peace, he shall receive for making such arrests no fees whatever.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved, May 11th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 2.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A RECORDER'S COURT IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That the Justice of the Peace residing and holding his office within the corporate limits of the town, is hereby appointed and empowered to exercise all the powers of Recorder for said town, to try and determine all issues, offences, and violations of any of the ordinances which have been or may hereafter be passed by the Board of Trustees of said town of Dutch Flat, and to perform such other duties as may be consistent with his office as Recorder, as specified in the act of the Legislature for the incorporation of towns.

SEC. 2 The Recorder shall be required to give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with two good and sufficient surities to be approved by the Board of Trustees, for the faithful performance of his duties as Recorder, and shall qualify in like manner as the town officers, as provided for in section 1st of ordinance No. 1.

SEC. 3. All monies collected by the Recorder for fines, or on suits, shall be paid into the Treasury on the first Monday of each month, and for an omission to do so he may be proceeded against upon his bond in the name of the corporation, in the manner authorized by law, in the failure of such officer to pay over money so collected.

SEC. 4. The Recorder shall receive for his services the same amount of fees as are or may be hereafter allowed Justices of the Peace in Placer county for like services.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

Approved, May 11th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 3.

AN ORDINANCE TO ASSESS AND COLLECT A TAX IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be and is hereby levied upon all assessable and taxable property within the corporate limits of the town of Dutch Flat, a tax of one quarter of one per cent.; and upon every white male inhabitant of twenty-one years and upwards, residing within the corporate limits of the town, a poll tax of one dollar per annum, and upon every able bodied male, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, residing within the limits of the town, a road tax of two dollars per annum, said road tax to be faithfully applied to road and street purposes, with the corporation limits.

SEC. 2. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Assessor of the town of Dutch Flat, to proceed immediately after the publication of this ordinance to assess the taxes on property and polls as provided in section 1st. He shall take down alphabetically the name of each person, and desbribe the property assessed, with the valuation thereof, and he shall complete said assessment and return his assessment roll to the town Clerk on or before the 20th day of June A. D. 1863, and on or before the 20th day of June each succeeding year.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the town Clerk on or before the 1st day of July 1863, and on or before the 1st day of July each year thereafter to furnish to the Collector a correct assessment roll, with the amount of taxes correctly computed to each person, and the whole amount of said taxes shall be by him added up and the total amount thereof charged against said Collector in an account to be kept by said Clerk, and the Clerk shall from time to time credit the Collector with the amounts paid by him to the Treasurer.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Collector to collect from each and every person the amount of taxes hereby assessed and for that purpose he may accompany the Assessor and demand from each citizen at the time of being assessed the amount of taxes thus levied, and when a copy of said roll is furnished him he shall mark thereon the word *Paid* opposite the name of the person thus paying, and shall proceed to collect the remainder of said taxes and complete the collection thereof, by the 1st day of August A. D. 1863, and the 1st day of August each year thereafter. And if by the said time there shall remain upon said assessment roll any delinquent tax-payers, he shall make out a correct list thereof, with a description of the property, the amount of assessment, and the amount of taxes due thereon, and shall return the same to the Clerk of the Board of Trustees

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Trustees, upon the order of the Board, to proceed after the return of said delinquent list, to file in the Justice's court of Township No. 4, proper complaints against said delinquents, each separately, setting forth the fact of the levying of the tax, the assessing of the property, the demand for payment of said tax and the refusal or failure of the parties to pay the same, and he shall prosecute the same to judgment, and said suits shall be brought in the name of the inhabitants of the town of Dutch Flat, and he shall procure the issuing of execution thereon, and the collection of said judgment in the mode and manner prescribed by the laws of this State, and the judgment thus acquired shall be a lien upon all the real estate of the parties delinquent, but the personal property (if any) of said delinquent shall first be exhausted, before the enforcement of said lien against the real estate of said delinquent.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its passage.

J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 4.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT SWINE FROM RUNNING AT LARGE IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. It is hereby declared unlawful for the owners of swine to allow the said animals to run at large in any of the streets, alleys or highways of the town of Dutch Flat. And any swine running at large as aforesaid, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to cause any and all swine found running at large in violation of this ordinance, to be confined in a secure enclosure, and therein detained, until it or they be released or disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. When any swine shall have been impounded, as provided in Section 2d of this ordinance, and shall have remained unreleased for the space of twenty-four hours, the Marshal shall post notices of such fact in at least three public places within the limits of the town, and said notices shall contain a general description of the swine so impounded, and shall announce that said animal or animals if not released as hereinafter provided, will be sold by him at public sale, to the highest bidder, at such time and place as shall be specified in said notice, which time shall be at least twenty-four hours after posting such notice.

SEC. 4. At the time and place, mentioned in the aforesaid notice, the Marshal shall proceed to sell the impounded animal or animals, described in said notice, to the highest bidder for *Cash*, and after deducting the sums specified in section 5 of this ordinance, he shall pay the residue, if any there be, to the owners of said animal or animals, if to him known, but if unknown, then he shall pay such residue to the town Treasurer.

SEC. 5. For each animal impounded, posted and sold, as above provided, the Marshal shall retain of the proceeds of the sale as follows, viz: For each animal over the weight of fifty pounds, three dollars, of which he may retain the sum of two dollars for his own services, and shall pay the other one dollar into the town treasury. And for each animal under the weight of fifty pounds, he shall retain the sum of one dollar for his own services, and the residue, if any there be, he shall pay into the town treasury. *Provided*, that at any time before the time fixed in the above mentioned notice for the sale of such animal or animals, the owner or owners thereof may redeem it or them by paying to the Marshal for each animal over the weight of fifty pounds two dollars, and for each animal under the weight of fifty pounds one dollar, of which amount the Marshal may retain one half for his own services, and shall pay the other half into the town Treasury.

SEC. 6. The Marshal shall keep a book to be called a "pound book" in which he shall enter, at the time, a memorandum of all sales under this ordinance, together with a general description of each animal sold, and the price received therefor.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect on and after June 10th, 1863.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

AN ORDINANCE TO COLLECT A TAX ON DOGS RUNNING AT LARGE IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. A tax of three dollars per annum is hereby levied on each dog found running at large within the limits of the town of Dutch Flat after July 1st 1863.

SEC. 2. Annually on the first Monday of June the Clerk shall deliver to the Treasurer as many metallic tags as may be necessary, and said tags shall be numbered from one to the highest number, and they shall be altered in shape annually so as to be easily designated from the tags issued the preceding year.

SEC. 3. On or before the first Monday in July of each year, the Treasurer shall expose for sale tags as above described, and shall deliver them to any person on the payment of three dollars for each tag delivered.

SEC. 4. Every dog that shall be found running at large within the town limits, after the first Monday of July, A. D. 1863, and not having one of the tags furnished by the Treasurer, according to section 3 of this ordinance, attached to a collar upon its neck, shall be liable to be taken possession of by any person, and it is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to take possession of such dog or dogs so at large without said tax, and shall keep it or them safely in a secure enclosure, until it or they be released or disposed of as hereinafter provided.

SEC 5. Any person may obtain the release of any dog or dogs impounded as aforesaid by the payment of three dollars for each dog, which sum said Marshal may retain as his fees, but if such dog or dogs are not so released within forty-eight hours after being impounded, then it shall be lawful, and is hereby made the duty of the Marshal to kill said dog or dogs.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

ORDINANCE NO. 6.

AN ORDINANCE TO LICENSE THEATRES, CIRCUSES, SHOWS AND OTHER PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS IN THE TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT.

The Board of Trustees of the town of Dutch Flat do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The owners or managers of every circus, caravan or menagarie, hereafter exhibiting within the limits of the town of Dutch Flat, shall pay to the said town for each performance, a license tax of ten dollars, and the owners or managers of every other public show, exhibition, theatre, concert, or other public performance for which an admission fee is charged, shall pay to the said town for each performance within the said limits, a license tax of two dollars and fifty cents.

SEC. 2. The said tax shall be paid to the Collector or Treasurer of said town, and the officer to whom the said tax is paid, shall give to the person paying the same a receipt therefor, which receipt shall specify the amount paid, the character of the exhibition, and the time of the performance thereby licensed.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall open, or conduct, or carry on, or who shall cause to be opened, conducted, or carried on, any of the performances on which a license tax is imposed by the first section of this ordinance, or who shall take any part therein, as manager or actor, without the license tax having been paid, as provided in the 2d section of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, the person so convicted shall pay a fine for each offence of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and in default of the payment of said fine, the person so convicted, shall be imprisoned for a term of days equal to half the number of dollars of the fine imposed.

SEC. 4. *Provided* nevertheless that nothing in the above sections shall apply to any concert, exhibition, or other public performance given by the citizens of the town of Dutch Flat.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 19th, 1863.
J. H. WILLITS, *President.*
Attest: C. B. PLUMMER, Cl'k.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes

☞ **Prices from $60 Upwards** ☜

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us *IS WARRANPED IN EVERY RESPECT.*

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Mrchines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew front two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.

Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

☞ The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is calld to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements

—AND—

☞ **THE BEST IN USE** ☜

R. G. BROWN, Agent,

329 (91) Montgomery street,

San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J st. Sacramento City;
J. T. ALLMENT, 156 Second st., Marysville;
J. L. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton;
GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan;
J. F. BARSS, Placerville;
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. je26-tf

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIest citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in thisgr and but landable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

December 11, 1862.-tf

BLANKS! BLANKS!

AN EXCELLENT assortment of Legal Blanks just printed at the EQUIRER office, such as

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SUMMONS,
EXECUTIONS, ATTACHMENTS,
WARRANTS AND SUBPŒNAS.

All the blanks printed at this office have been revised by one of the most eminent lawyers in the State.

WIRE ROPE:

Is 75 Per Cent. CHEAPER!

THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY?

BECAUSE, Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX times MORE DURABLE!

BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent LIGHTER!

BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the Diameter, and only ONE SIXTH of the BULK!

BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the HEMP ROPE!

BECAUSE, it does not STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather!

BECAUSE, it does not ABSORB WATER, and double its original WEIGHT!

BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength.

Wire Rope is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for Hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, &c., &c Those who ave once given our Wire Ropes a trial will USE NO OTHER, at any price.

Circulars giving scales of weights and strength prices, testimonials, &c., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents through out the State. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.

oct 16-3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

THE ENQUIRER

NEWSPAPER, BOOK

AND

JOB PRINTING!

ESTABLISHMENT,

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Dutch Flat.

HAVING ONE OF RUGGLES' JOB ENGINE PRESSES

Together with an excellent assortment of new

JOB TYPE!

We are prepared to do every description of

PRINTING

CARDS, LABELS, BILL-HEADS, PROGRAMMES

Such as

BALL TICKETS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

PROGRAMMES,

BILLS OF FARE,

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY-LAWS, PAMPHLETS,

POSTERS, &c., &c.,

IN

Bronze or Colored

INKS!

In a style unsurpassed by any office in the State at greatly

REDUCED RATES!

FROM OUR FORMER CHARGES.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Township No. 1.—Justices.—M A Shelthouse and E H French.
Constables.—James Rice and J J Horey.
Road Commissioner.—Thomas Dudley.
Collector—G L Grilley. Assessor—J D Pratt.
Township No. 2.—Justices—S Reno and J L Adams.
Constables—Levi Jackson and Wm Horn.
Road Commissioner.—Wm Gwin.
Collector—D Choate. Assessor—J D Barmoure.
Township No. 3.—Justices—William Sexton and D A Rice.
Constables—James McBurney and A Plank.
Road Commissioner.—John Beach.
Collector—John Connor. Assessor—S M Stevens.
Township No 4—Justices—E B Boust and J Brown.
Constables—S A Miller and Jacob Keck.
Road Commissioner—A Kipp
Collector—C M Kopp. Assessor—W A Himes.
Township No. 5.—Justices—S M Jamison and A B Scott.
Constables—J F Kirby and S C Smith.
Road Commissioner.—J C Scott.
Collector—J L Sanborn. Assessor—Thos Dodd.
Township No 6—Justices—S R Case and H L Pease.
Constables—Robert Kennedy and Jas Mulligan.
Road Commissioner—E Lloyd.
Collector—James D McCormick. Assessor—W K Diltz.
Township No. 7.—Justices—J B Currier and O H Young.
Constables—J B Carder and Ellis Edwards.
Road Commissioner—S L Irish.
Collector—John R Brown. Assessor—V F Field
Township No. 8.—Justices—E H Snyder and George Kuder.
Constables—G P Ward and D McFarland.
Road Commissioner—E T Darling.
Collector—J B Cornett. Assessor—J M Bardwell.
Township No. 9.—Justices—D W Stevin and B F Smith.
Constables—John S Agar and A Harrison.
Road Commissioner—W D Perkins.
Collector—John White. Assessor—C W Humphreys.
Township No. 10.—Justices—J Beck and H W Starr.
Constables—D E Mitchell and V W Clearcland.
Road Commissioner—Edward Garrahan.
Collector—John Barnes. Assessor—J Bristow.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Make the best Clothing:

Furnishing Goods, all kinds

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

Largest and Best Stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
VALISES, &c

To be found in any Retail House in California.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up fine clothing to order. We have the best cutter on this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases, without alteration.

Our stock of cloths, cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York this season.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave their measure, free of charge.

Apl18-7-1y FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE

IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME

No Leather pad used in the

NEW STYLE MACHINES!

THE NEW STYLE HEMMER

AND

TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESSER!!

ARE ATTACHED TO THE

IMPROVED MACHINE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

—THE—

MISSION WOOLLEN MILLS

—USE—

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES!

IN MAKING UP

OVER-SHIRTS, COATS, SUITS, &c.

They now use from 40 to 50 constantly, and are turning out

THE FINEST GOODS

In the Market.

☞ *SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.* ☜

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

o10-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

PHŒNIX WORKS!

JONATHAN KITTREDGE, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PROOF DOORS,
SHUTTERS,
BANK VAULTS,
PRISON CELLS,
RAILINGS,
GRATINGS,
BOLTS,
BALCONIES,
BRIDGE WORK,

and all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK.

A large assortment of Second Hand Doors and Shutters, constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

108 Battery Street, near Pacific.

San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 1, 1862. 6m

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.

1863's Specialty.

GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please."

The New York Mercury

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is with no fear of War's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of the NEW YORK MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them, and to all, that THE NEW YORK MERCURY for this year (1863) will be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before. It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription price, THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romancers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story Tellers, and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING,

and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of the NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;

OR,

THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,

AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes for all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariabaly be made in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances, pos paid, to

CAULDWELL & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of the New York Mercury,
113 Fulton street, New York City.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,

LATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA,

Private Medical and Surgical Establishment,

Devoted exclusively to treatment of private diseases of whatever nature, and all diseases to which (as a sex) females are liable.

No. 615 Commercial street,

OPPOSITE THE MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONSULTATION (by letter or otherwise) FREE.

THE NEAR APPROACH OF THIS ESTABlishment to the business portion of the city, and, at the same time, its retirement, renders it easy of access and assures the patient full guarantee of secresy.

Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment; thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no case is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring. Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand.—Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially advise himself to such, giving to each and all as a chance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lavicious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the uncured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innocent companion in his punishment. He adds to his misery and his disorder, until hope leaves him.

There is no cure except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a Physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease.

All those who are married, or contemplate marriage, who experience any of the numerous symptoms pronouncing the presence of seminal weakness, should at once place themselves in communication with Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite U. S. Branch Mint, either by letter or personal interview, who assures them of a perfect and permanent cure, without danger of exposure or hindrance from business, it being impossible for a man's most intimate companion to discover for what he is being treated.

To those in the Interior of the State.

Who are suffering under any form of Private Disease, whether contracted from impure connections or induced by other causes, Dr. YOUNG would directly address himself, informing them that they can be cured without the necessity of a journey to San Francisco.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver. Dr. Young would call the attention of invalids to his course of practice in the above complaints. Throwing aside as worse than useless, as highly injurious, all forms of mercury, the Doctor relies entirely upon the *Vegetable Practice.*

Thousands of testimonials are in his hands indicating the astonishing success he has met with in the treatment of all diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Liver, on a purely Vegetable basis. The treatment calls for no confinement to the house, absence from business, nor change in diet.

The same success has marked his treatment of all Diseases of the Blood and Skin.

Invalids should address at once, (consultation free) DR. J. C. YOUNG, 165 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

TO LADIES

Desirous of the advice of a Physician upon the diseases peculiar to their sex, should select one whose reputation for *success* and *skill* warrants him in the assurance of *guaranteeing* to them not only *relief* but perfect *cure.*

DR. J. C. YOUNG

Has been for a series of years a professor of the disorders of Females, and the success attendant upon his treatment has become so well known as to elicit universal approbation.

Ladies who have taken advantage of his skill enjoy *perfect immunity* from a return of their former sufferings.

☞ Communications (by letter or personal interview) perfectly confidential.

Ample Office Accommodations secures the patient against the chance of meeting other than the attendant Physician.

The celebrated Female Remedies, compounded from the private prescriptions of DR. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extended popularity, and are correctly viewed to be the *safest and surest* remedies for the complaints for which they are applied.

The constantly accruing testimonials of their efficacy declare them to be pre-eminently superior in their action.

No Lady should be without these Renovating agents.

None genuine unless procure yt his office. Sent by Mail or Express, to any part of the State.

☞ Consultation by leter or otherwise free.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE! *Preventive Powders for Married Ladies!* New, safe and infallible. The properties of this very celebrated medicine are the most extraordinary kind, preventing conception, without curtailing matrimonial privileges in the least. Most convenient for use, with full directions. Price, Ten Dollars.

FRENCH LUNAR FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—After years of use, these Pills stand unrivaled in efficacy! Guaranteed to remove *all obstructions* to which, as a sex, females are liable! No possible injury can arise from their use! Price, $5 per box.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and medical advice of Dr. Young on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Young takes this opportunity of observing that *all letters* are only opened and *replied to by himself*, and as promptly as possible.

The Doctor would take this occasion to assure those desirous of medical relief, that he has no connection with any other office. He is to be found only at 615 Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Branch Mint, San Francisco, where all letters must be addressed.